

Old Road New Tricks to Solve Congestion, Bicycle, Pedestrian, Bike Lanes



2010 Partnering Conference
August 11, 2010



Why Accommodate Alternative Modes of Transportation?

- Reduce Roadway Congestion
- Increase safety for all users
- Environmental/Energy
- Economic Benefits
- Health Benefits
- Quality of Life Benefits
- 2001 National Household Travel Study
 - Over 60% of all personal trips are 5 miles or less
 - 40% are 2 miles or less (10 minute bike ride)
 - <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/ohpi/nhts/index.cfm>



Why Accommodate Alternative Modes of Transportation?

- 25 % of walking trips take place on roads without sidewalks or shoulders
- 95% of roadways do not have bike facilities
 - National Survey of Ped & Bicyclist Attitudes & Behaviors, 2003 BTS
- 151 jurisdictions across the US have adopted or in the process of adopting a Complete Streets policies



Why Accommodate Alternative Modes of Transportation?

- **Louisville Metro Complete Streets Ordinance**
 - Adopted February 2008
- **“Bicycle and pedestrian ways shall be established in new construction projects unless one or more of three conditions are met:**
 - Bicyclists and pedestrians are prohibited by law from using the roadway.
 - The Cost of establishing bikeways or walkways would be excessively disproportionate to the need or probable use.
 - Where the street has severe topographic or natural resource constraints.



Federal Highway Policy

- Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1991
 - Posed a major change to transportation planning and policy
- February 2000, USDOT issued the *Design Guidance, Accommodating Bicycle and Pedestrian Travel: A Recommended Approach*, as required by TEA-21.



- <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bikeped/bpdgl.htm>

“Bicycling and walking facilities will be incorporated into all transportation projects unless exceptional circumstances exist.”



KYTC Bike/Pedestrian Law

- Adopted in 1994
- A bicycle shall be operated in the same manner as a motor vehicle except the following traffic conditions shall apply:
 - A bicycle may be operated on the shoulder of a highway;
 - If a highway lane is marked for the exclusive use of bicycles, the operator of a bicycle shall use the lane whenever feasible;
 - Not more than two (2) bicycles shall be operated abreast in a single highway lane.

- (601 KAR 14:020, Section 9)
- http://www.planning.kytc.ky.gov/bike_walk/files/601_KAR.pdf



KYTC Bike/Pedestrian Policy

- Adopted 2002
- The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) will **consider** the **accommodation** of bicycles and pedestrians on all new or reconstructed state-maintained roadways.
- KYTC will also consider accommodating bicycle and pedestrian transportation when planning the resurfacing of roadways, including shoulders and during construction and maintenance activities.



www.pedbikeimages.org/DanBurden

http://www.planning.kytc.ky.gov/bike_walk/files/Task%20Force%20FINAL%20June%2018_02%20policy%20rec%20to%20Sec%20Codell.PDF



Lane Configuration Guide to Support Safe Bicycling and Vehicular Travel

<http://bikewalk.ky.gov/files/KYTC%20Maintenance%20Restriping%20Guide.pdf>



Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
Division of Planning
February 2010

Striping Guide

- Quick guide for pavement resurfacing.
- Gives engineers a new way to look at existing facilities.
- Supports Complete Streets concept
 - Provides safe, compatible traffic conditions for automobiles and bicycles.
- Each project is unique –choose the appropriate cross section.



Striping Guide

- The needs of cyclists can be accommodated by retrofitting bike lanes onto many existing roadways using the following methods:
 1. Marking and signing existing shoulders as bike lanes;
 2. Physically widening the roadway to add bike lanes; or
 3. Restriping the existing roadway to add bike lanes
 - reducing or reallocate the width used by travel lanes
 - reduce the number of travel lanes,
 - reconfigure or reduce on-street parking)



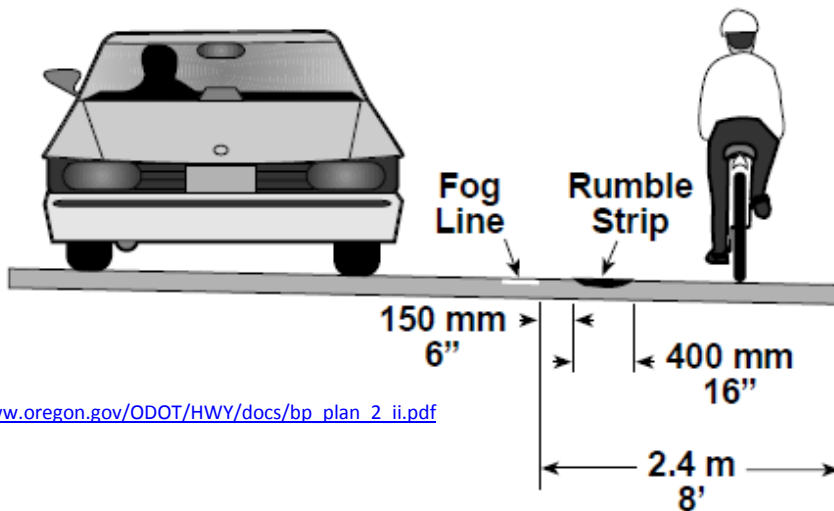
Striping Guide

- Recommended width of bike lane (with curb and gutter):
 - 5 feet
- Adjacent to parking lane:
 - 6 feet
- High bicycle use:
 - 6 feet (allows bikes to pass)
- High Speed (>45mph) and high-volume roadways:
 - 6 feet
- Roadways with no curb and gutter:
 - 4 feet (minimum)



Striping Guide

- Special consideration of cyclists should be given when considering whether to incorporate **rumble strips** on a project.

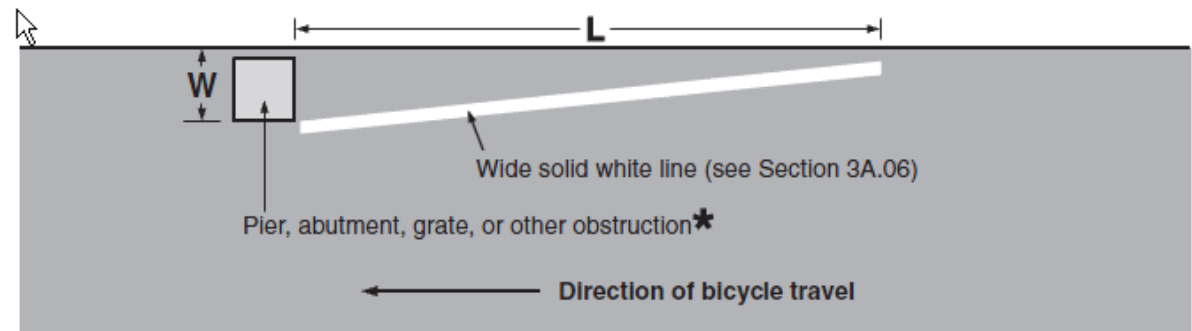
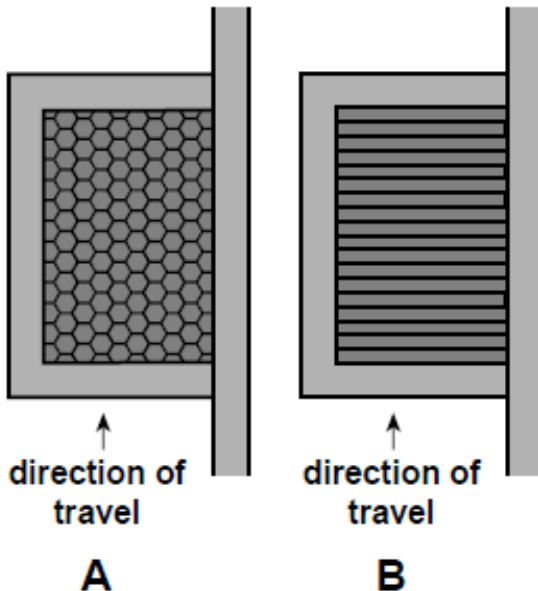


www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/docs/bp_plan_2_ii.pdf

- “Unless specified in the plans or directed by the Engineer, do not construct rumble strips on facilities with posted speed limits of 45 MPH or less.” (403.03.08)
 - <http://transportation.ky.gov/construction/spec/2008/2008%20Division%20400%20with%20highlighted%20edits.pdf>
- Speed limits 45 mph or higher, the context should be considered on whether rumble strips are truly justified to improve safety.

Striping Guide

- **Curb drainage inlets** should include bicycle-safe grates where the openings are either diagonal or traverse to the direction of travel.



B - Obstruction at edge of path or roadway

$L = WS$, where W is the offset in feet and S is bicycle approach speed in mph

* Provide an additional foot of offset for a raised obstruction and use the formula $L = (W+1) S$ for the taper length

Striping Guide

- Minor widening may be considered on roadways without curbs to achieve safe lane configurations.
- High-speed roadways (urban and rural), it is recommended that paved shoulders be 6' or wider to safely accommodate bicyclists.



AASHTO Design Guide

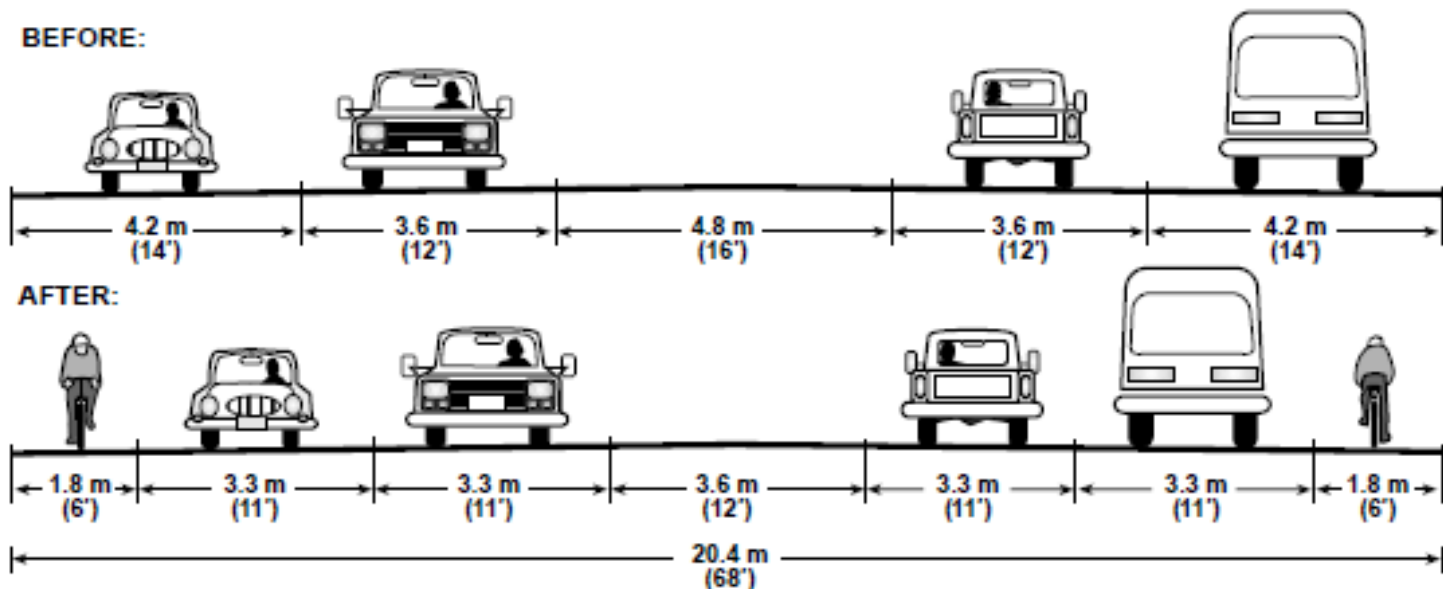
- 4 feet: minimum width of bike lane on roadways with no curb and gutter
 - 6 feet: minimum width of bike lane when adjacent to parking, from the face of the curb or guardrail
 - 13 feet: recommended width of a shared bike lane and parking area (parking lane line or stall markings are not utilized)
- http://www.sccrtc.org/bikes/AASHTO_1999_BikeBook.pdf



Safety

- Research has shown that there are no negative safety effects and minimal capacity effects by using 10-foot travel lane, especially on roadways with speeds equal or less than 35 mph.

- http://www.sccrtc.org/bikes/AASHTO_1999_BikeBook.pdf



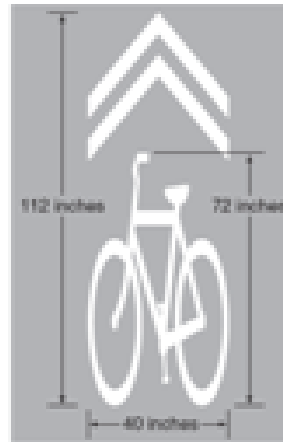
Road Diet = Bike Lanes



(Euclid Avenue, Lexington)

Signing and Striping

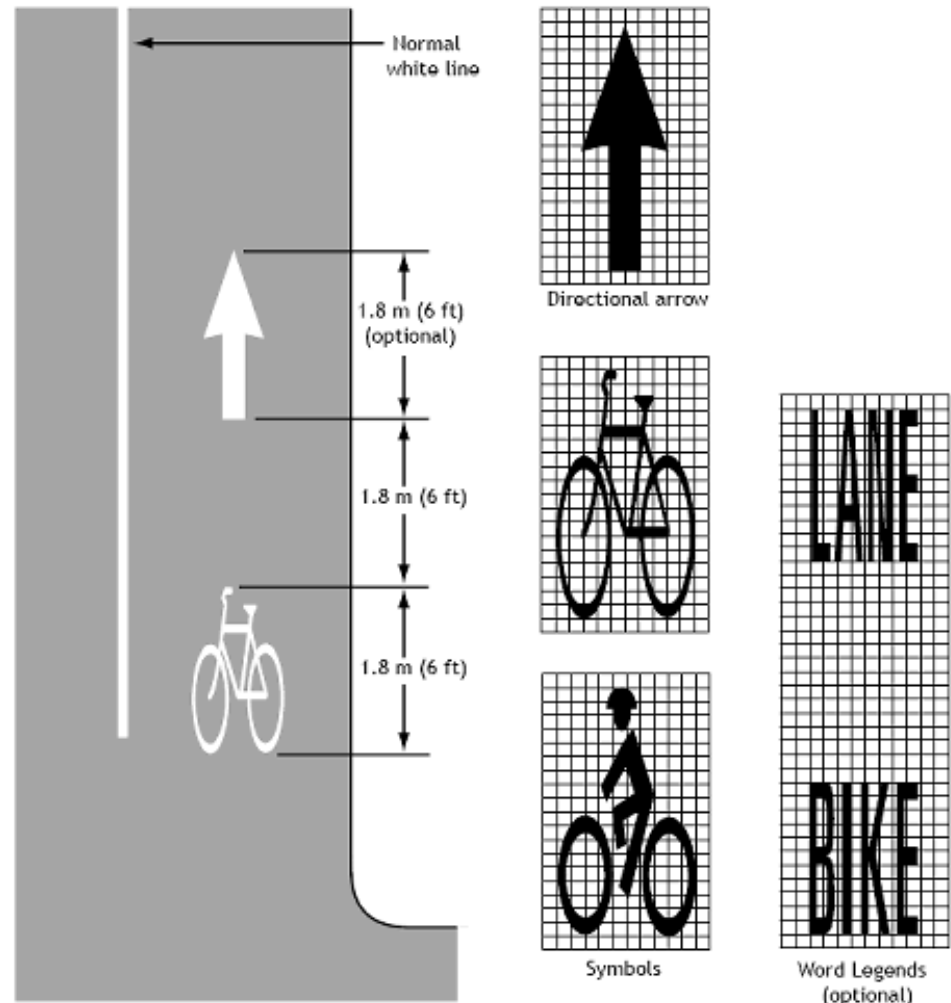
- MUTCD, Part 9 Traffic Control for Bicycle Facilities
 - http://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/pdfs/2009/pdf_index.htm



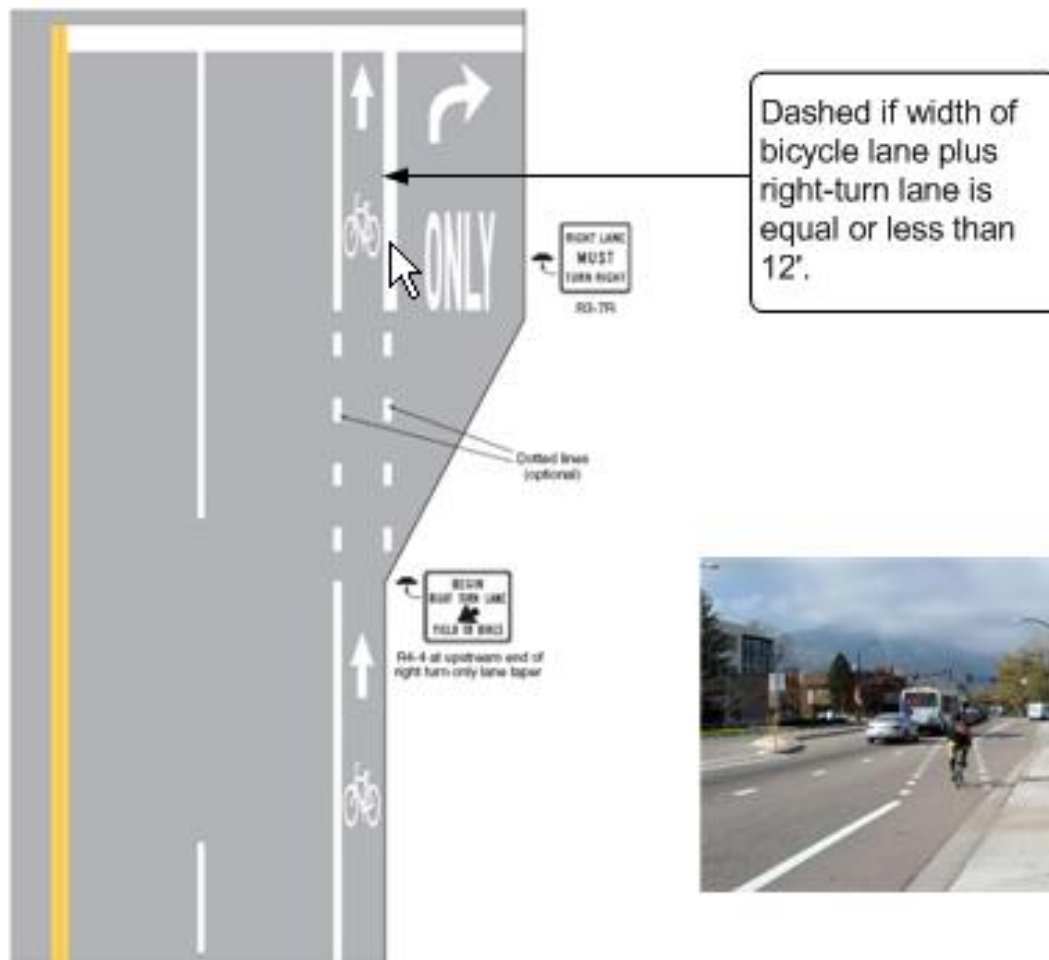
- Bike Lanes should be marked and signed to show:
 - start and stop of lane,
 - periodic intervals along route,
 - parking restrictions



Taylorsville Road, Louisville, KY



Bicycle Lane with Right Turn Lane

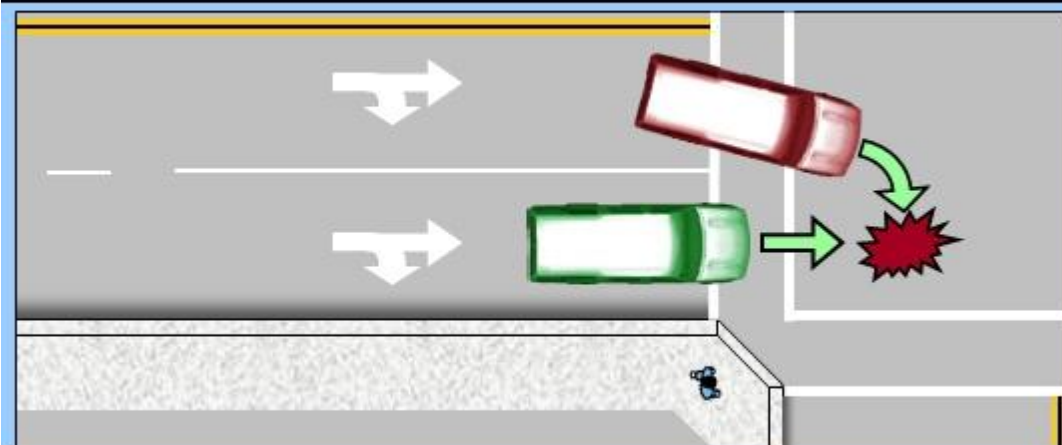


Striped Bike Lanes

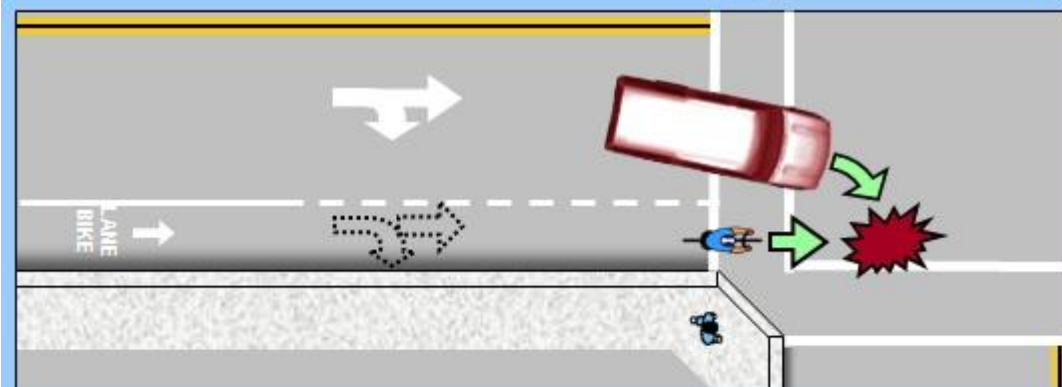


KY 1303 – Turkey Foot Road, Kenton County
OKI Regional Council of Governments

⑤ Incompatible Destination Lanes

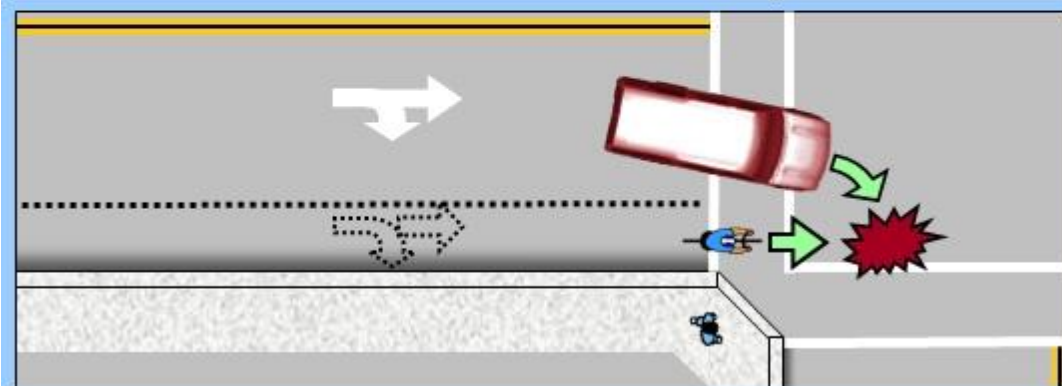


Engineers will never design through/right lanes to the right of other through/right lanes, because **this design is known to cause conflicts and car crashes.**



Yet through/right bike lanes are placed to the right of another through/right lane causing car-bike conflicts & crashes!

Why do engineers do this?

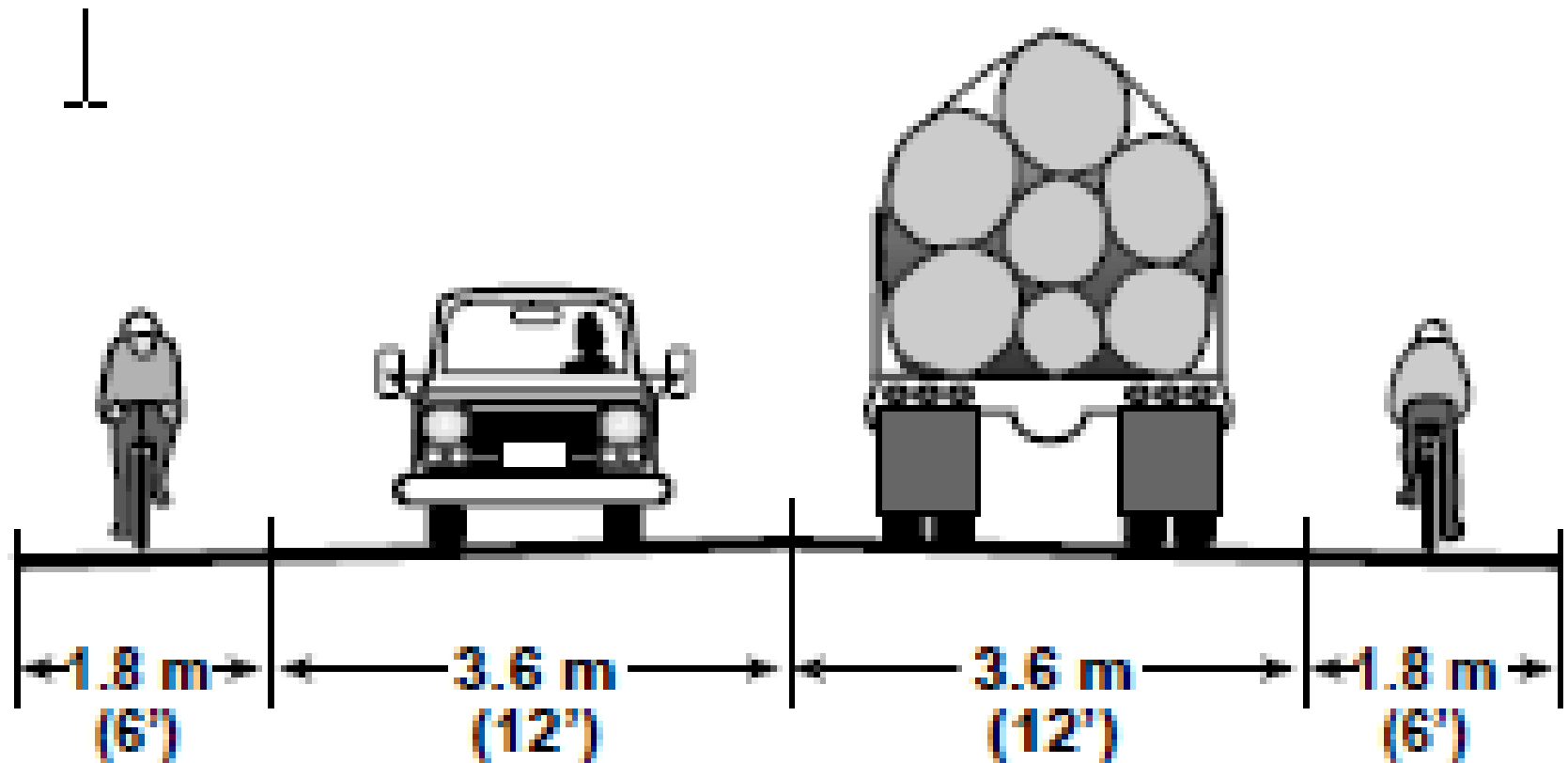


Riding far to the right creates a virtual through/right lane to the right of a through/right lane causing conflicts & crashes!

Why do laws encourage this?

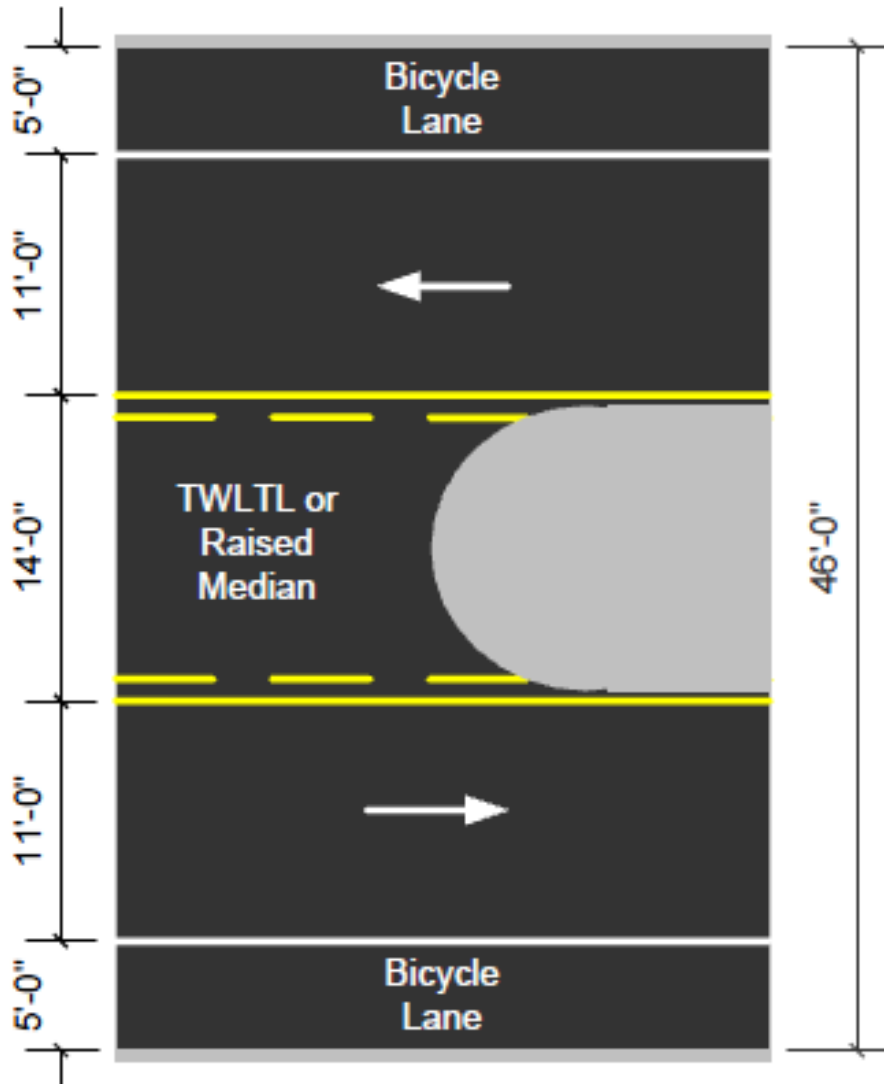
36' Rural Cross Sections

Shared Lanes





46' Cross Sections



Curb and Gutter
Bicycle Lanes
No Parking

Optional Configurations

Total = Bicycle Lane* + Travel Lane** + Median Width + Travel Lane** + Bicycle Lane*

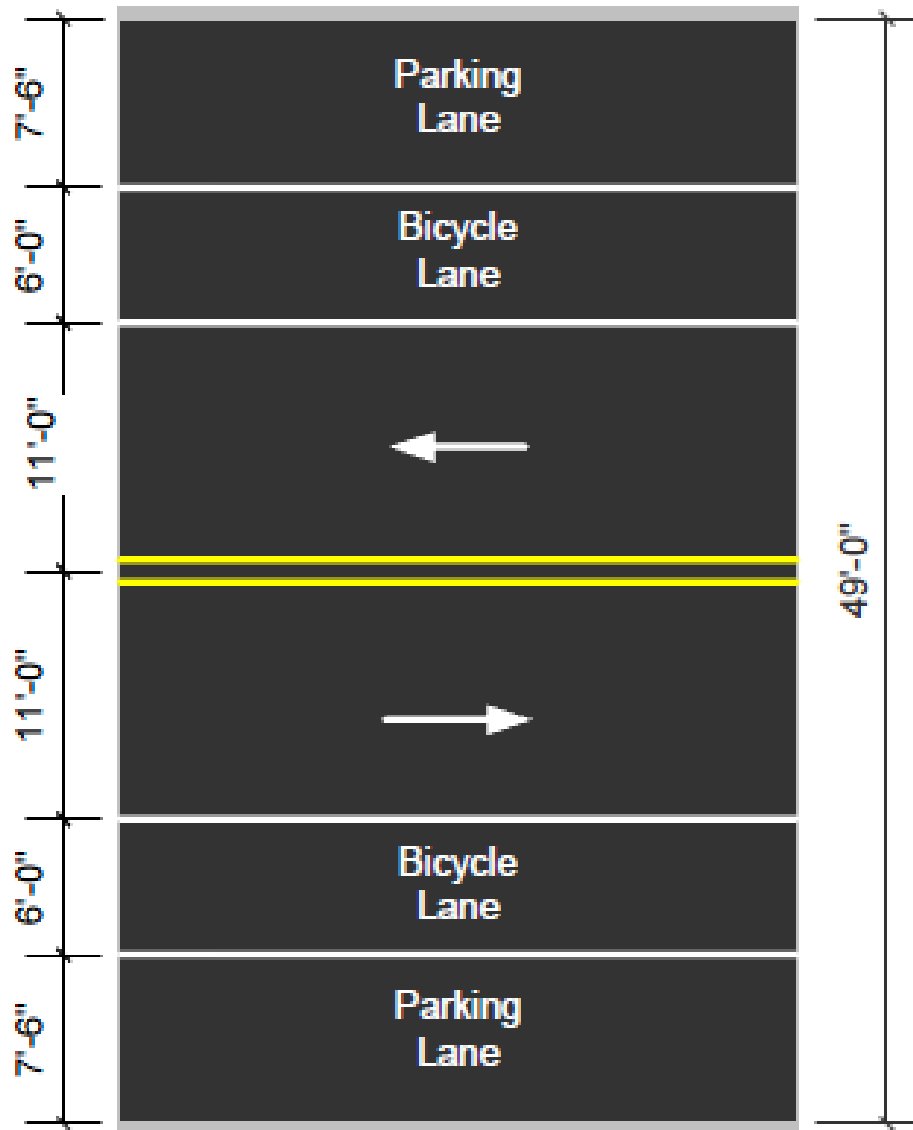
$$46' = 5.5' + 11' + 13' + 11' + 5.5'$$

$$46' = 6' + 11' + 12' + 11' + 6'$$

* Bicycle lane may include up to 2' gutter pan.

** Travel lane width next to median may include a gutter pan.

45'-53' Cross Sections



Curb and Gutter
Bicycle Lanes
Parking on both sides

Total = Parking Lane* + Bicycle Lane + Travel Lane +
 Travel Lane + Bicycle Lane + Parking Lane*

$$45' = 7' + 5.5' + 10' + 10' + 5.5' + 7'$$

$$46' = 7' + 6' + 10' + 10' + 6' + 7'$$

$$47' = 7' + 6' + 10.5' + 10.5' + 6' + 7'$$

$$48' = 7' + 6' + 11' + 11' + 6' + 7'$$

$$49' = 7.5' + 6' + 11' + 11' + 6' + 7.5'$$

$$50' = 7.5' + 6' + 11.5' + 11.5' + 6' + 7.5'$$

$$51' = 7.5' + 6' + 12' + 12' + 6' + 7.5'$$

$$52' = 8' + 6' + 12' + 12' + 6' + 8'$$

$$53' = 8' + 6' + 12.5' + 12.5' + 6' + 8'$$

* Parking lane may include up to 2' gutter pan.

Isn't it Expensive?

- “By fully considering the needs of all non-motorized travelers (pedestrians, bicyclists, and persons with disabilities) early in the life of a project, the costs associated with including facilities for these travelers are minimized.”

- Jeff Morales, former Director, CalTrans



For More Information:

- Kentucky Highway Design Manual
 - Chapter 15
- Kentucky Highway Lane Configuration Guide to Safe Bicycling and Vehicular Travel
 - Urban pedestrian facilities
 - Rural pedestrian facilities
 - Bicycle facilities
- <http://bikewalk.ky.gov/>



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